

Clear tonight and tomorrow.

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PRESIDENT GIVES HIS APPROVAL TO THE LOCK CANAL

Notifies Congress of Agreement With Minority Report.

SIDES WITH AMERICANS

Says They Were Unit in Decision as Against Plans of Foreigners.

President Roosevelt this afternoon sent a message to Congress approving the lock type of canal for the trans-isthmian waterway. He said: "I submit herewith the letter of the Secretary of War transmitting the report of the board of consulting engineers on the Panama Canal, and the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission thereon, together with a letter written to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission by this Engineer Stevens. Both the Board of Consulting Engineers and the Canal Commission divide in their report. The majority of the Board of Consulting Engineers, eight in number including the five foreign engineers, favor a sea-level canal; and one member of the Canal Commission, Admiral Endicott, takes the same view. Five of the eight American members of the Board of Consulting Engineers and five members of the Isthmian Canal Commission favor the lock canal, and so does Chief Engineer Stevens. The Secretary of War recommends a lock canal pursuant to the recommendation of the minority of the Board of Consulting Engineers and of the majority of the Canal Commission. After careful study of the papers submitted and full and exhaustive consideration of the whole subject I concur in this recommendation. Foreigners Against It.

It will be noticed that the American engineers on the consulting board and on the commission by a more than two to one majority favor the lock canal, whereas the foreign engineers are a unit against it. I think this is partly to be explained by the fact that the great traffic canal of the Old World is the Suez canal, a sea-level canal, whereas the great traffic canal of the New World is the Sault Ste. Marie canal, a lock canal. Although the latter, the Suez, is closed to navigation during the winter months, it carries annually three times the traffic of the Suez canal.

In my judgment the very able argument of the majority of the board of consulting engineers is vitiated by their failure to pay proper heed to the lessons taught by the construction and operation of the Suez canal. It must be borne in mind, as the committee points out, that there is no question of building what has been picturesquely termed "the Straits of Panama," that is, a waterway through which the largest vessels could go with safety at unlimited high speed.

Both the sea level canal and the proposed lock canal would be an ditch and shallow to be called with any truthfulness a strait, or to have any of the properties of a wide, deep water strip. Both of them would be canals, pure and simple. Each type has certain disadvantages and certain advantages. But in my judgment the disadvantages are fewer and the advantages very much greater in the case of a lock canal substantially as proposed in the papers forwarded herewith, and I call especial attention to the fact that the chief engineer, who will be mainly responsible for the success of this mighty engineering feat, and who has therefore a peculiar personal interest in judging aright, is emphatically and earnestly in favor of the lock canal project and against the sea level canal project.

Some Facts Added.

A careful study of the reports seems to establish a strong probability that the following are the facts: The sea-level canal would be slightly less exposed to damage in the event of war; the running expenses, apart from the heavy cost of interest on the amount employed to build it, would be less; and for small ships the time of transit would probably be less. On the other hand, the lock canal, at a level of eighty feet or thereabouts, would not cost much more than half as much to build, and could be built in about half the time, while there would be very much less

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FLAGLER RESIDENCE AND OLD BULLOCK HOMESTEAD, WHERE HONEYMOON COUPLE MAY STOP



THE OLD BULLOCK HOMESTEAD, In Georgia, Where the Bride's Grandmother Was Married.



WHITE HALL, THE PALM BEACH HOME OF HENRY M. FLAGLER.

DR. WHITE DENIES ABUSE OF INSANE

Declares St. Elizabeth Inmates Well Treated. Says He Has Not Seen Any Brutality in Fourteen Years.

Smarting deeply under the charges made in the report by a committee of the Medico-Legal Society of the District, as published exclusively in yesterday's Times, that inmates of the St. Elizabeth's Asylum were made to suffer indignities and abuses by the physicians and attendants there, Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the institution, emphatically declares that such is not the case in that institution, and, furthermore, would not be tolerated if they were known to exist.

Patients Often Assault Doctors. "If the truth be known," declared Dr. White today, "more physicians in insane asylums and hospitals are assaulted by patients than patients are ever assaulted by physicians. I have been fourteen years connected with institutions of this kind and during this time have never known of a case of brutality to a patient by a physician in charge, but have known many cases in which physicians have been assaulted by crazed patients."

Dr. White also denies the statement made in the Medico-Legal Society's report to the effect that warm bodies were ever dissected or that insane criminals are housed indiscriminately with other inmates of the asylum.

Criminals Kept Separate. "These two statements," declared Dr. White, "are without foundation. As to our housing insane criminals among other inmates, I will state emphatically that such is not the case. We have

a separate building for the criminal insane, provided some years ago by act of Congress, and in no other building are these patients put. "Such reports as these," added Dr. White, "work incalculable harm in that they reflect badly on an institution which, far from intending harm to patients, works untold relief and good to a community. Instead of establishing confidence in the authorities of this institution, as we are striving to do, it spreads alarm among people who have friends or relatives, the belief entering their minds that patients are subjected to harsh treatment. Furthermore, we maintain no secrecy here, as has been stated, but, on the other hand, our methods are open to investigation by anyone who cares to visit the institution."

Investigation Probable. Further than this, Dr. White declined to be quoted, stating that he would leave this to the action of the board of visitors of the asylum, which would, he said, in all probability make a thorough investigation of the charges. With this purpose in view, the board of visitors, composed of Dr. F. M. Gunnell, ex-Surgeon General U. S. N.; William A. Maury, Mrs. A. M. Ganger, Surgeon General Walter Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; Brig. Gen. John Moore, S. H. Kaufmann, Rev. T. S. Hamlin, Dr. G. L. Magruder, and Mrs. Gardner Hubbard, will meet in the office of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission to discuss their probable action with reference to the alleged harsh methods in vogue at the asylum.

CHURCHES HELP FIGHT GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

Thirty-five churches in the city co-operated yesterday in the campaign for the prevention of consumption. Nine thousand special circulars to housekeepers, which have recently been prepared under the direction of the subcommittee on printing and distribution, were received in these churches, and one circular delivered to each housekeeper. The committee is pleased with the increased interest in this campaign. For some time the committee has given on an average of two public lectures a week, instruction circulars and statements describing in detail the campaign, have been called for; the dispensary at 325 F street has outgrown its present quarters.

A number of churches will distribute the circulars Sunday, and are enlisted, the committee hopes gradually to reach every household.

SHOWS NEW EXAMPLE OF NERVE IN SUICIDE. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—In the suicide by hanging yesterday, Bernard Parkinson, a baker, of 400 East Ninetieth street, the police say, made the most determined and nerve attempt to end life that was ever carried out. Parkinson had been out of work for several months, but with his wife was acting as janitor of the house in which they lived. Early yesterday he removed his clothing and fastened to the high head of the bed, a piece of clothes line. Making a slip knot, he put the rope about his neck, lying flat upon the bed. The rope tightened, not being long enough to allow his head to reach the pillow. He choked to death. He had the resolution to remain without moving, until he died, though by lifting his head he would have relieved the strain.

MOTHER OF SEVEN SUDDENLY VANISHES

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—After cooking dinner for her husband and seven children last Friday afternoon, Mrs. Nathan Rifkin, disappeared from the tenement where the family live at 15 Rutgers place. The police have been notified and the hospitals searched in vain. When leaving the flat she told one of the children that she was going down stairs for a few minutes. She threw a shawl over her head and did not change her working dress. The only explanation that the family can give is that she has strange spells of melancholy and once in Russia left home in the same way. The three younger children, aged nine, seven and six, are inconsolable over their mother's absence.

ILLINOIS WINS SUIT OVER DRAINAGE CANAL

The Supreme Court of the United States today, in the case of the State of Missouri against the State of Illinois and the Chicago sanitary district (the Chicago drainage canal) decided in favor of the State of Illinois, holding that Missouri's bill to suppress the canal as a nuisance should not be allowed.

The daily average net paid circulation of The Washington Times exceeds that of any other Washington paper by thousands of copies. Saturday's net circulation was 51,668.

CROWN OF HUNGARY IS NOW ABSOLUTE

Parliament Coerced by 10,000 Soldiers Dissolved.

MAY MEAN A REVOLUTION

People Resent Lost Liberties—Chamber Guarded by Soldiers—Deputies Wear Crepe.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 19.—With absolute disregard for the national constitution, the Hungarian parliament was dissolved today by order of the Emperor.

There was a great display of military force in connection with the presentation of the order for dissolution, but there was little disturbance. Hungary will now be governed, according to the plans of the Emperor, by an absolute regime similar to that which prevailed after the failure of the revolution of 1848.

May Lead to Revolution. The dissolving of parliament by royal command marks the culmination of the long standing quarrel between the Crown and the Coalition leaders of parliament over the question of recognition of Hungary's rights and liberties. Today's proceedings mark the turning point in the destinies of the monarchy of Austria-Hungary and may lead to a revolution, ending in the establishment of Hungary's independence.

Early this morning six battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and several hundred police officers were stationed outside the parliament building in anticipation of a riot. The Coalition leaders had made threats to the effect that they would refuse to listen to the receipt dissolving the national legislature and the officials of the Emperor had declared just as emphatically that if the receipt were sent to parliament the chamber would be cleared by force, if necessary.

Many Wear Crepe. Only deputies and the few privileged holders of tickets were permitted to penetrate the military and police lines about the parliament building. Many deputies wore crepe on their arms or displayed other evidences of mourning for the lost liberties of Hungary.

The vice president opened the session by reading the Emperor's receipt summoning parliament to meet today. He then announced that he had received two letters from General Nivry, who had been authorized by the Emperor to act as a royal commissioner, dissolving parliament. The president refused to communicate these letters to the chamber, saying the chamber recognized only the constitutionally appointed ministers as intermediaries between the deputies and the Emperor. The president then informed the chamber that another sitting would be held on Wednesday.

Crowd Cheers Deputies. The deputations withdrew quietly. When they reached the street outside the building, they were received with loud cheers by immense crowds of people who had gathered outside the military lines. The people shouted and waved their hats, but were careful not to indulge in any demonstration which would cause police interference.

The deputies had hardly left their hall when a body of troops, acting under General Nivry's orders, entered the chamber and read the imperial receipt to the empty house, declaring that parliament was dissolved. The doors of the chamber were then locked. If the deputies attempt to hold another sitting on Wednesday, as announced, they will find the parliament building guarded by troops who will refuse them admission.

PENNYPACKER HEADS DIVORCE DELEGATES

Chosen President of Congress Called to Formulate Plans to Fight the Growing Evil.

The Congress of Uniform Divorce Laws, which was called by Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, held its first session this morning in the small banquet room of the New Willard hotel. The delegates were welcomed to the Capital by H. B. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District, and Governor Pennypacker, who was unanimously elected president of the congress, made the opening address. The day's program included a reception by President Roosevelt at the White House at 2:30 this afternoon.

In addition to Governor Pennypacker, as president, the following officers were named: B. F. Mettgen, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare a draft of a uniform marriage license law. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

In accordance with a resolution adopted during the early part of the morning, each delegation reported on the roll call of the States, the name of its chairman. This proceeding was a source of a deal of amusement in the cases where there were only one or two delegates from the same State.

List of Committees. The committees of the congress follow:

Credentialed—W. O. Hart, Louisiana, chairman; Walter P. Coe, Connecticut; McGearty, Illinois; John L. Webster, Nebraska; A. A. Hill, Vermont; Mrs. Eliza Knowles Haskell, Montana.

Procedure—Benjamin Nields, Delaware, chairman; Alfred Walcott, Michigan; Robert W. Williams, Florida; George E. Gardner, Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, Ohio; Rachel Siegel, Utah; M. G. Munly, Oregon.

Resolutions—Walter George Smith, Pennsylvania, chairman; F. A. Siddons, District of Columbia; George V. Williams, Georgia; J. F. Allshie, Idaho; Ralph M. Talbot, Montana; Charles F. Libbey, Maine; Milton C. Turner, Maryland; Edwin A. Jaggard, Minnesota; Bishop Shanley, North Dakota; John R. Tennessee, John Garland Pollard, Virginia; Otto J. Kraemer, Oregon; J. N. Gillett, California; G. W. Case, South Dakota.

List of Delegates. The list of delegates follows:

Alabama—Hon. Henry D. Clayton, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Hon. A. A. Wiley, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Gov. William D. Jinks, Montgomery, Ala.

Arkansas—Senator James P. Clarke, Little Rock; Hon. Joe M. Robinson, Little Rock; Hon. Charles F. Byrd, Dover, N. H.; Hon. C. Reid, Morrilton; Gov. Jeff. Davis, Little Rock.

California—Hon. Charles Monroe, Los Angeles; Hon. J. N. Gillett, Eureka; Hon. Albert R. Dabney, Oakland; Gov. George C. Perkins, Sacramento.

Colorado—Hon. Robert W. Bonyne, Denver, also House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Mary C. Bradford, Kittridge, building, Denver; John A. Dewesse, 419 Quincy building, Denver; Gov. Jesse M. McDonald, Denver.

Connecticut—Hon. Talcott H. Russell, V. Church street, New Haven; Hon. Walter E. Coe, Stamford; Hon. Ellis F. Arvine, New Haven; Gov. Henry Roberts, Hartford.

Delaware—Hon. Benjamin Nields, Wilmington; Hon. Robert H. Richards, attorney general, Wilmington; Hon. Henry Ridgely, Dover; Gov. Preston Lee, Dover.

BRIDE AND GROOM ON THEIR WAY TO LAND OF FLOWERS

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Leave for Palm Beach, Florida.

START FROM ALEXANDRIA

Escaped the Curious and Went Away Rejoicing in the Elysian.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth are off for Palm Beach. They boarded the Southern railway morning train at Alexandria, evading in this fashion the eyes of the curious and in a blaze of Roosevelt sunshine started on their way to the Land of Flowers. They seemed as blithe and happy as a newly wedded pair should and nearly as unconcerned as most bridal pairs try to appear. Mrs. Longworth seemed gayly interested in the little crowd gathered at the Alexandria station to wish her good-by, and Mr. Longworth waved a cordial farewell.

Sincere Good-By.

Perhaps there was more than passing sincerity in the gesture, and that with it he breathed a long sigh of freedom and relief. Until that moment he had to share his bride with the American people, from that moment she became in truth his own. Elaborate preparations were made to screen the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth and to surround it with every possible privacy.

Private Car Elysian.

The private car Elysian was attached to the train when it left the station at Washington, and the couple boarded this at Alexandria, only to leave it a mile farther on for the private car Republic. In this the trip South will be made.

Arrived in Touring Car.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth reached the station at Alexandria in their touring car at 10:30 o'clock, and for half an hour awaited the arrival of the train. Mrs. Longworth remained in the car, but Mr. Longworth alighted, and for a few minutes walked up and down outside the station, returning to his car to engage in conversation with his wife. He was dressed in a traveling suit and carried a bag, while Mrs. Longworth wore a handsome gown of champagne colored cloth, trimmed with tan, and a spreading velvet hat, with large plumes.

While the car stood outside the station some few of the Alexandria people who were present recognized the occupants, and one little girl, Pauline Dolan, marched boldly up to the young matron who has been monopolizing for the past week a large share of the attention of the American people. "Won't you give me a line and graph?" asked the child, and Mrs. Longworth, with a smile and a bow, graciously complied. In her characteristic hand, she added "let's see what you write."

Nick Signed, Too.

"Here, Nick; you sign, too," she commanded. Mr. Longworth complied with alacrity, adding "Nicholas Longworth," to young Miss Dolan's much-prized possession.

The Prince Charles spaniel, given her by the Ambassador of China, was carried by Mrs. Longworth's arms and seemed to hold within its tiny body a consciousness of being one of the most important members of the party. To the little girl, Mrs. Longworth explained when the dog had come and why she wanted it among her treasures.

The Train Pulled Out.

The train pulled up at the station shortly after 11 o'clock, and Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, escorted by half a dozen attaches of the White House, made a hurried rush up the steps that lead from the road to the train platform and then to the steps of their car. The crowd surged along behind, but there was nothing to hear and little to see.

The bride and groom disappeared within the doors of the observation car at the Alexandria station. The crowd stood there waiting. The crowd uttered a feeble cheer.

"Good-bye, Nick; take care of yourself," shouted the village cut-up. The whistle blew, the bell clanged and the train pulled out.

Disappointed Crowd At Railway Station

Disappointment and chagrin were stamped indelibly on the faces of more than a hundred anxious watchers who were at the Pennsylvania station this morning, when the 10:51 train over the Seaboard Air Line slowly disappeared down the smoky aisle of steel and no Mr. and Mrs. Longworth in sight.

The news that eight large trunks, bearing the initials of "A. L. R." and which had been received at the Pennsylvania station baggage rooms, led the crowd of curious to congregate around the gates, expecting the famous bride and groom to appear. With a meaning smile they would answer that they knew nothing about the couple. No one was allowed to go through the gates, although many requests of the station master were made to allow the crowd to walk along the sides of the train. Many were of the opinion that the pair had entered the station from the farther end of the shed, but others contended that they had entered the private car "A. L. R." which was at the end of the train nearest the crowd, they would have been seen. When the big bell on the engine sharply announced the departure of the train, the old colored porter in charge of the car stepped out upon the observation platform and, repeatedly raising